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## Passengers.

Per *United Service*, str., from Shanghai, — Mr. Hunt, 1 Chinese and 20 Chinese deck.
Per *Canton*, from Ningpo,—
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## Reports.

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The American ship *Windward* reports having experienced from Coast of Formosa strong gales from N.N.W., remainder of passage N.E. monsoon.

The North German barque *Picciola* reports having fine weather with N.E. monsoon.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
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| Mortgages on Freehold Property | 33,500 | 0 0 |
| £29,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols..... | 28,695 | 1 3 |
| India Government 5 per cent. Debentures..... | 100,000 | 0 0 |
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| First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks | 335,476 | 11 11 |
| Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts..... | 145,560 | 12 6 |
| Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board..... | 62,341 | 14 8 |
| Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co..... | 10,000 | 0 0 |
| Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation..... | 5,160 | 0 0 |
| United States Government Securities..... | 101,339 | 7 10 |
| Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock..... | 31,109 | 11 6 |
| Short Loans on first-class English Dividend Paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values... | 477,165 | 0 0 |
| Loans on Security of Life Policies | 65,868 | 8 5 |
| | £1,672,356 | 16 11 |

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company as the date specified. In addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.
At 31st Dec. 1868, there stood at £168,689 2 0
For the satisfaction of the Public the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—
"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."
THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.
After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—
Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864:..... £621,431 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865... 103,146 7 3
„ „ „ 1866... 124,165 7 5
„ „ „ 1867... 128,583 5 10
„ „ „ 1868... 144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital..... £1,122,275 8 1
*The Directors also think it desirable to State that* THE SURPLUS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH PRIVATE OTHER COMPANY.
And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
*Agents.*
2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

EASTLAKE & WINN,
*Dental Surgeons.*
DR. WINN begs to intimate that he has returned from the Coast Ports, and can be consulted at his residence in *Arbuthnot Road*, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.
If 2171 Hongkong, 16th November, 1869.

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned intends leaving by the French Mail of the 1st proximo, all persons indebted to him are desired to make payment before the 25th instant, and all persons having claims against him, are requested to send in their bills for immediate settlement.
DAVID BROWNE.
*Oriental Hotel,*
18d 38 Hongkong, 13th January, 1870.

## Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN
TO
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
VIA
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Is now in complete running order from
SAN FRANCISCO
TO THE
"ATLANTIC SEA BOARD."

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!
Making prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS, and connecting at
NEW YORK
With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST.—From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to Chicago, 4 days and 7 hours; to New York, Seven Days!
THROUGH FIRST-CLASS FARE REDUCED. From San Francisco to Omaha, $93.25; to St. Louis, $97.50; Chicago, $97.50; to NEW YORK, $112.50; to Boston, $114.75.
SECOND-CLASS TRAINS leave San Francisco daily (Sundays excepted). Fare to Omaha, $45.00; St. Louis, $45.00; Chicago, $45.00; New York, $50.00.
CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under five (5) years of age, FREE.
100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per adult passenger) FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per child between 5 and 12 years of age) FREE.
EXTRA BAGGAGE (over 100 pounds) between Sacramento and Omaha (Currency) $15 per 100 pounds.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD!
Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points, THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE. These CARS, in addition to the ordinary ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE,
415, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THROUGH TICKETS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.
MARK GOODS "CARE C. P. R. R."

MONEY SAVED by purchasing TICKETS at the Company's Office in San Francisco.
CHAS. CROCKER,
*General Superintendent.*
T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.
1st September, 1869. [1914

GUARDIAN
FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
*And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.*
*Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.*

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the most terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
If 2317 Hongkong, 5th December, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them up to the 31st October last, to afford the distribution of the 25% Profit reserved for the Contributors to the Company.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
2w 43 Hongkong, 7th January, 1870.

RACING AND OTHER SADDLERY.
RACING JACKETS, CAPS, BOOT TOPS, SPURS, AND WHIPS,
AND
MATERIAL FOR RACING BREECHES.
BONNETT & Co.,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
*Queen's Road Central.*
105 Hongkong, 17th January, 1870.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.
THE well-known race horse "SADOWA."
*Also,*
A very handsome Chestnut PONY gelding, recently imported from Australia.
For terms and Sadowa's pedigree, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
If 2439 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

THE HONGKONG
TAI-YEUK-TONG HAIR WASH.

THIS elegant Toilet requisite combines the properties of a RESTORER, POMADE, and WASH.
As a "Restorer" Nutritive and Strengthening;
As a "Pomade," Not a grease but nothing as such;
and
As a "Wash," Cooling, Cleansing, and Agreeable.
Introduced and Sold by
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By appointment
To H.E. The Governor and Household.
To H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED 1841.
If Hongkong, 10th December, 1869.

DR. VARNUM D. COLLINS,
HOLDING a Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College, resumes the practice of his profession at Hongkong. *Office and Residence, 59, Wyndham Street*; but patients visited at their homes if desired. All diseases of the teeth treated, and artificial work inserted on gold, silver, vulcanite and Allen's continuous gum.
If 1150 Hongkong, 14th June, 1869.

THOMPSON & CO.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AND AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, COAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PAGODA ISLAND, FOOCHOW.
N.B.—Dry and commodious Godown for storage at the Anchorage. If 18 (m. 3

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of HENRY DAVIES MARGESSON, late of Hongkong and Macao, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorneys for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to send in particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of T. G. LINSTEAD) on or before the Thirtieth day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted.
Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.
W. KESWICK,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
*Administrators.*
If 2292)

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRO PLATED AND GLASSWARE, HORSES, &c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, *TO-MORROW*,
the 28th instant, at 2 P.M.,
At No. 10, *Seymour Terrace*, the residence of G. H. PHILLIPS, Esq., A.C.G.—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising TABLES, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, SETTEES, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, a PIANO, Electro Plated WARE, CUTLERY, Dinner SERVICES, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.
A Grey Arab HORSE, a Bay Arab HORSE, a PONY quiet to drive, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 718. The Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
170 Hongkong, 20th January, 1870.

ARMY CONTRACTS, 1870 AND 1871.
SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, marked outside "Tenders for Army Contracts" will be received by the undersigned until NOON ON MONDAY, the 31st instant, for such quantities of Commissariat Supplies, Hospital Supplies, or for the performance of Barrack and Hospital Services, such as Washing and Repairing Bedding, Repairing Utensils, &c., as may from time to time be required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops in the Island of Hongkong or its Outposts, during the year commencing 1st April, 1870.
Forms of Tender, (no other than those issued by the Control Department will be received) Conditions of Contract, and any further information that may be required, can be obtained on application to the Controller's Office.

## Intimations.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. Brown & Co., Swatow.
" Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Amoy.
" Hedge & Co., Foochow.
" Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai.
" Kelly & Co., do.
" Wachtels, Gross & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. Fisher, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.


### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE 1869 EDITION.

*(From the Shanghai Recorder.)*

We have been placed in possession of a copy of the "Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines," published at the office of the *Daily Press*, Hongkong. This work is already so well known that it is hardly necessary to expatiate upon its merits. Undoubtedly contains, as is claimed for it, more information concerning China than is condensed in any other one volume. In addition to the ordinary Directory for Hongkong, Shanghai, the other Treaty ports, Japan, and the Philippines, it contains the various Treaties with China, the Order in Council and Rules of the Supreme Court, Shanghai, Regulations for Consular Courts of America in China, and other valuable documents of reference. The Mail tables, showing the dates when steamers leave Hongkong, when due in London, when the return mail leaves home, and when the answer is due in China, are particularly useful. The work is admirably printed and got up, and reflects great credit upon the publisher.

*(From the Japan Gazette.)*

For the past fortnight we have had beside us the new Chronicle and Directory, published at the office of the *Daily Press* in Hongkong, for which, by the way, we ought to have thanked the publishers. It is even more remarkable volume than last year's, and whether viewed in respect of its utility or the manner of its bringing out, it is admirable. As a directory of the British Colony of Hongkong and all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, it is as perfect as can be expected. The large amount of ground covered, and the unwillingness of individuals to fill in the papers forwarded to them for the purpose, leaves it an entire certainty that absolute correctness is beyond attainment. Thus, the Hiogo, Osaka, and Hakodadi lists are by no means complete; but the Yokohama has more recent changes that our own Hong list, published in the beginning of October. None who have never undertaken the job, can conceive the difficulty of getting the correct lists up to the date of publication—the changes always going on are so numerous every week. The book before us has evidently entailed the most careful and intelligent supervision, or it could never have been so nearly correct as it is. But the Appendix is perhaps the most useful portion of it. The "Order in Council" of March, 1865, and duties of the Supreme Courts in China and Japan leading off, are followed by various Treaties, Customs' Tariffs and Trade Regulations, between China, Siam, Japan, and Western Powers. Then comes a mass of information, including the "Regulations for Consular Courts of America, in China;" "The Chinese Passenger Act;" "Scale of charges" recognised by various Chambers of Commerce; and special regulations of the open ports. A glance at the constitution, government, revenue, &c., of China and Japan gives a general idea of what a typo in these countries should know at the outset of his career, if he would follow up and understand events as they pass before him. Harbour regulations, Poly-metical tables of distances, and postal rates and arrangements, with the time tables of the great Ocean and Overland steam routes, bring up the rear; and altogether make up one of the most useful books of reference that any merchant can possess or desire. The surprising part of the business is, that it is published at five dollars only; a price no greater than would be charged for a book of a similar size at home. It is very cheap—with the advantage of being "very good!"

*(From the Japan Times.)*

We have received, and acknowledge with thanks, the "Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, and the Philippines, for the Year 1869." This handsome volume, printed and published at the *Daily Press* office, should be on every merchant's desk. We agree with the publisher that, as he says in his preface, "it is not too much to say that it contains more information concerning China than is condensed in any one volume." For residents in Japan, too, there is much that is useful in the appendices. The Order in Council and the Rules of the Supreme Court, the Treaties and the revised Tariff are all included, and Directories are given for Yedo, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hakodate, and even for Osaka and Hiogo. The Yokohama Directory is never fairly correct, and those of Nagasaki and Hakodate have only deficiencies caused by residents neglecting to fill the return papers. The volume is well got up in every respect—printer, reader, and bookbinder all deserving praise.

*(From the Alta California.)*

The extention of American and European trade into the regions of China and Japan has called for the publication of some work which should be at once a compendium of political and commercial information concerning these countries, as well as a directory of the principal business houses of the chief cities. Such a want has been supplied by the Hongkong *Daily Press*. We have received a copy of "The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, and the Phillipine Islands, etc.," published in London and Hongkong, for 1869. The work contains over five hundred closely-printed pages, and is full of valuable information and data relating to the countries referred to. Chinese and Japanese calendars, money table, commercial customs, treaties with foreign nations, methods of dividing time, rules of trade, etc., etc., may all be found here. Also, some valuable historical articles, statements of statistics of trade, commerce, revenue, populations, tables of distances, and, in fact, everything that can possibly be collated for publication in a work of such a plan and scope as this. The editor has shown great industry in compiling the book, and has successfully labored in his labours. A large number of San Francisco advertisements appear in the advertising pages of the work.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. R. O. Callaghan, W. A. Jones, Esq., R.N., to Rachel, fourth daughter of Thomas Tamplin, Esq., of Thirsk, Yorkshire. 1184


The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commences at Wednesday morning at 10.10, and the last subscriber receives his paper at 10.30.

# The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 27TH, 1870.


THE meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company yesterday, which it was generally anticipated would have been productive of some elaborate discussion upon the question of amalgamation, went off remarkably quietly, there being apparently a general feeling of surprise that so important a matter should elicit no remarks beyond those made by the Chairman in opening the proceedings. The end of all the discussions and negotiations, which have so long occupied the public attention, is simply the record of a vote against the measure. Though the motion was negatived by a somewhat large number of votes by shares, it is noticeable that the show of hands was in favour of it, a circumstance which seems to indicate a concurrence in the view expressed by the Hon. Mr. Keswick, that the step would be advantageous, and would tend to an increase of the Company's dividends. Assuming that this view of the subject is correct, it may be questioned whether the course adopted by the Union Dock Company affirmly adhering to their "ultimatum" was altogether wise. It was certainly as much to their interests, as to those of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, that an arrangement should be come to; and their definite declaration that no modification of the terms proposed would be acceded to, appears to have had the effect of making the meeting unwilling to discuss the subject, whereas, had they done so, it is not impossible that its advantageousness would have presented itself to them in a more definite light. It seems, so far as can be judged, that the measure has really failed simply on a question of price; and when it is remembered what large interests are at stake, it certainly appears a pity that the arrangement should fall through on such grounds.

THE case of Huttenton v. Holmes decided in the Summary Court on Tuesday, is of interest as showing the state of the law in Hongkong, in reference to the liability of Innkeepers. The facts are summed up in the judgment as follows:—The plaintiff had a considerable sum of money in his possession, and a day or two after his arrival in Hongkong, he put $300 in silver, and $50 in notes into a small leather travelling bag, which he left in his bed-room on going to breakfast, a Chinese servant being in the room at the time he went down stairs. There was a printed notice in the room, which stated that the lessee of the Hotel could not be responsible for any money or valuables left in the rooms, as visitors could deposit them for safe keeping in the office. When the plaintiff returned to his room after breakfast, he found that his bag had been cut open, and $343, the the sum he claimed, had been abstracted. After carefully reviewing the Law bearing upon the subject, His Honour gave judgment for the Defendant, on the ground chiefly of an implied expression of opinion of Lord Tenterden, to the effect that if the Innkeeper gives notice that he will not be responsible for the loss of goods, unless they are stowed in a special room, he cannot be held liable if such notices be not complied with; and also on the ground that an Innkeeper's liability may be divested by negligence on the part of a guest. The decision is of interest as showing the necessity on the part of those entering Inns or Hotels to take something like reasonable precaution to secure their property. But for the fact that the statute in force in England, which limits the liabilities of Innkeepers to £30 has not been incorporated in the Ordinances, the case would not have been worth bringing into Court. It may be well here to notice that there seems to be some little laxity in making the statutes applicable to this Colony. The one above alluded to, is obviously of a kind that would be reasonably and wisely made to apply, and it is to be hoped this will be done. An instance of the same thing occurred in the perjury cases, in which it appeared that recent statutes with regard to this crime had not been made applicable.

THE few remarks, which fell from His Excellency the Governor on his receiving the Deputation from the Community on Saturday, place the question of the appointment of a Chinese Consul to this Colony in a very clear and simple light. The argument indicated as likely to have most weight with the Government at home, is that, while it is perfectly reasonable that, under ordinary circumstances, China should have the right to appoint Consuls to ports in the British dominions, there are exceptional circumstances connected with the Colony of Hongkong, which render it inadvisable that the rule, admirable though it may be in a general way, should be applied here. This view of the subject is the precise opposite to that which has influenced the Chinese. It is perfectly clear from the admissions made by Sir Hercules Robinson and Mr. Cecil Beadon, that, instead of their desiring the general right to place Consuls at all the ports in the British dominions, to which Chinese subjects resort, they are glaring at the particular right of placing one at Hongkong, with the express object of laying imposts upon the trade. If there were any security that such a privilege would not be abused, it would be wrong to oppose it; but when it is a matter of certainty that the opposite to this is the fact, it would be most unwise to accede to any proposition of the kind. It is satisfactory to observe from what fell from His Excellency that there appears every reason to believe that the representations which he has already made upon the subject have been to a great extent successful, and that it is not probable the proposition will be acceded to, when the Convention has to be ratified. It becomes a question in what light the conduct of Sir Rutherford Alcock, who may fairly be considered called upon to know the full bearing of a matter of this nature will be regarded. As a British Minister it is clearly his duty to take into due consideration the bearings of British interests, as a whole, and not to allow a mere technicality of office to blind him to an attack made upon them in a quarter which happens to be out of his immediate control. It is impossible to conceive that a diplomatist of Sir Rutherford's experience can have failed to be fully aware of the nature of the movements which are attempted by the Chinese on the position and interests of this Colony. But, so far from his having endeavoured to take reasonable steps to thwart them, he appears to have entered upon the plan with positive *empressement*, and to have felt a delight in having the opportunity of representing Hongkong in the worst possible colors. It is stated that in one of his despatches to the Foreign office, he even went so far as to speak of the transmutation of Hongkong from a Colony to a Treaty port, as an opportunity for it to "white wash," and did not hesitate to accept without reservation, the unfair and one-sided accusations that were made against it by the Chinese officials. No doubt, before long the correspondence which has passed on this subject will become public; and, whenever that is the case, there is good reason to believe it will display the action that has been taken by the British Minister in regard to this matter, in anything but a favourable light. He appears, all along, as was indeed shown very clearly by the remarks which he made to the recent deputation, to be unable to take any but a one-sided view of the matter, or to consider that the symmetry of a retrogressive and pro-Chinese line of policy, which may, after all prove to be an utter mistake, is somewhat dearly purchased by the sacrifice of the interests of one of the most important Trading Emporiums in the East. The current of British policy towards China has of late years set in a direction opposed to the interests of a Colony, however, small in these parts. The Chinese having found with what facility they can mould the foreign representatives at Peking to their views, look with much disfavour upon a place where they are unable to practice the same arts, and they are only too glad of any opportunity of undermining its influence, the more especially, when by doing so they may be the immediate gainers from illegally levied imposts. The question, however, of the policy which it will be possible ultimately to adopt towards China, is admitted on all sides only to be on its trial; and, under such circumstances, it would be in the highest degree rash to abandon a position which may be of the utmost importance, should it prove, as there is only too grave reason to fear may be the case, that relations upon an equal footing, and conducted according to the principles in force among Western nations, are simply an impossibility in a country so exceptional as China. The argument advanced by His Excellency with respect to the appointment of a Consul to Hongkong, may *mutatis mutandis*, be also applied to the China question, as a whole. General principles are essential in order to give a consistent tone and direction to the policy of a nation taken as a whole; but it is folly to extend general principles, so far as to attempt to apply them in places, or towards countries, which differ entirely from those with respect to whom the principles were originally established. It cannot be denied by any one that it is only a right general principle to treat upon an equal footing all nations who prove themselves capable of maintaining reasonable government in their dominions; but, when it is proved beyond a question that a nation is utterly deficient in all that constitutes nationality, and above all in the great essential of international honour, it becomes manifestly absurd to shut ones eyes to the exception which ought to be made to prove the rule. It is advanced as a great argument in favour of allowing the Chinese to appoint Consuls to British ports, that foreigners appoint such functionaries to all the ports in China. It is ignored, however, why Foreign Governments are compelled to maintain such numerous and expensive Consular establishments in those ports. Thus they do so against their wish, and only because the gross defectiveness of the Chinese administration renders it absolutely necessary to adopt that course, and it will be precisely when foreign nations are no longer compelled to appoint Consuls to afford to their nationals, at great expense and trouble, that protection which by rights the Chinese should themselves be able to give, that the latter will be able with reason and with fairness to claim the right to establish Consulates in foreign countries.

### THE DOCK AMALGAMATION MEETING.

The meeting called by the directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company to consider the proposition of amalgamation with the Union Dock Company, was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the former Company. There were present, Hon. W. Keswick, chairman; Messrs. Holland, Bertrand, Macauley, Barrows, Sassoon, Cowen, Hart, Pollard, Kresser, D. Mackeau, Deacon, Green, Kinloch, Overbury, Park, Heaton, Stewart, Pope, Sage, Mobley, Fishburn, S. W. Baker, Pyke, White, Zimmern, Joest, Barnard, W. M. Morgan, Linstead, Mitchell, Landstein, W. H. Russell, O'Brien, Herwick, Baron de Cecot, Roberts, Byrne, Walker, Scott, Kerr, H. C. Caldwell, Taylor, Gillies, Gillson, Minto, and several others.

The Chairman said that the notice calling the meeting having been read, he had only to remark that the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock had never before had a more important question to decide than that with regard to which the meeting had been called. In accordance with the resolution passed at last meeting, the Directors had taken into consideration the question of amalgamation. He supposed that the memorandum of the terms that had been proposed was in the hands of the shareholders; and he had to state that the Directors took upon themselves no responsibility in regard to the matter, further than placing before the meeting the terms on which amalgamation was possible. Doubtless it would be for the benefit of the Docks if amalgamation were brought about. He believed there were defects in the Hongkong Dock, which having a more extended business would remedy, and that it would be found that "Unity gives strength." It was could be better done than at present, and he was, as an individual, in favour of amalgamation, because he thought by proper management the Hongkong Dock would derive a fair dividend from that course. He did not, however, speak as a director, but as a shareholder. As the directors were for amalgamation, but not agreed as to the terms, the matter lay in the shareholders' own hands, and was one of so much importance that it was felt each individual ought to think and act for himself.

After some little delay, the Chairman suggested that it would be well if some shareholder, who was in favour of amalgamation, should propose it, so as to bring the business before the meeting.

Mr. Pope said as being connected with the other Dock Company, and having proposed amalgamation at the last meeting, he would be glad to propose it, though he would have been happy to see some one else do so. He then proceeded:—

"That the terms offered by the directors of the Union Dock Company for amalgamation be accepted."

He asked Mr. Sassoon, who had seconded his resolution at the last meeting, whether he would second this; but that gentleman declining, the motion was seconded by the Baron de Cecot.

A show of hands was then taken, with the result of 25 for, to 21 against amalgamation; but it was proposed by Mr. Whyte, and seconded by Mr. Byrne, that a poll should be taken, in accordance with Art. 46.

Mr. Pollard, enquired whether it might not perhaps be better to arrange the polling so as to show the strength of opinion among the Shareholders. Mr. Sassoon had with him a proxy which he had received down from Shanghai, that morning. It was a question which was entirely in the discretion of the chairman, but did he consider the words representing 1,000 shares in sub recent necessarily 1,000 shares which had been properly recorded.

The Chairman said that in fixing the day for the meeting, the Directors had given long notice, in order that the shareholders might have time to consider the subject, and if, representing others, to get their opinion. If the meeting were postponed—

Mr. Pollard explained that he did not mean to suggest any postponement, but he merely wished to know whether if any one at the meeting represented other shares, he could vote upon them.

The Chairman said only if properly registered.

Mr. Pollard then suggested that two scrutineers should be appointed to investigate the votes and the Chairman nominated Messrs. Linstead and Zimmern; and, after a time, suggested that two more should be appointed, to give time, and added to them Messrs. Herwick and Kresser.

The result of the poll was announced at 4.25 p.m. It was the Chairman stated that the votes of 1,060 shares were required to admit of amalgamation; and that those recorded were 637 against, and 551 for. The motion was accordingly lost.

The meeting then separated.

### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

*January 24th.*

ROBBERY FROM A SHIP.

Four seamen, Peter Murray, James Gregory, John Holman, and John Donnelly, of the American ship *Galatea*, were charged with being concerned, with others of the crew, in stealing a quantity of Sangoes and flour, part of the cargo. The Magistrate consisted of thirty bags of fifty pounds each. Ten days after the ship arrived, defendants and four others of the crew had run away. The cargo being missed, they were apprehended, and sent on board by the Consul. They afterwards ran away again, but the second mate, meeting one of them, cleverly wormed out of him an adjission of having profited by the theft, and also found the other three prisoners through him. Of the other men supposed to have been concerned, one was gone to sea, and another was in gaol for another offence. The case was remanded for the upprehension of the other two.

THE STAMP ORDINANCE.

Mr. Richard Dale was summoned for making a bill on unstamped paper. Mr. E. W. Mitchell said he was collector of stamp revenue. On the 14th inst., the bill, which he put in, was brought to the Stamp Office to be stamped. The second clause of the Stamp Ordinance prohibited stamps being put on bills after they were signed. He therefore detained the said note, which was executed by Mr. Dale, under the second clause of the Stamp Amendment Ordinance, 1868. Mr. Dale afterwards attended at the Stamp Office, and admitted that it was his signature. Witness referred to the Attorney-General, who gave his sanction to this prosecution. On a previous occasion witness had to take notice of an infringement of the Ordinance on Mr. Dale's part, and then explained to him the penalties to which he made himself liable.

Mr. Francis, who appeared for the defendant, admitted the charge, and begged that it might be leniently dealt with, as it was through inadvertence that the offence was committed.

His Worship, after explaining that inadvertence was generally from want of education and knowledge of the Ordinances, and could scarcely be cited as a defence for an act committed after special warning, said that he could not treat this case with leniency. He regretted the necessity, but it was a necessity none the less that lay upon him, to inflict the full penalty of $50.

SWEARING A DUCK.

Leung-a-ping was brought up on a charge of stealing a dried duck. In defence, he stated that he had seen a dog running away with the duck, and objecting to the dog having all the luck, took it away from him. This "unvarnished tale" did not save him from six days' imprisonment with hard labour.

OCCUPIER AND WOUNDING.

William Johnson, of the ship *America*, was charged with cutting and wounding a man named John Regan, who was unable to appear, as he was then under treatment for his wounds. A constable, to this effect, from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital being produced, the case was remanded till the 2nd February.

ASSAULT.

A remand was applied for in the case of Frederick Richardson, boarding-house keeper, Queen's road West, who is charged with the assault of Sergeant Kennedy, in discharge of the duties of his office. He was remanded accordingly till the 27th (this day).

P.C. 413, while on duty near the tank at St. Paul's College, saw Lee-a-kwai preping up the handle of the hydrant with a bamboo, and then with a stone, which the constable removed. Defendant then hung a piece of pork on the handle of the hydrant, so as to prevent the constable (a Mussulman) from touching it. The constable was commended for his temperate conduct in not striking the prisoner under provocation, and the latter was fined twenty shillings or 24 days' imprisonment.

RECEIVING SHIP'S CARGO.

Tong-a-wong, an old offender, Lam-a-fook, and Lau-a-chiong, were charged with receiving cargo of sugar for spirituous liquors, from the British barque *Conrad*, on the 22th (yesterday). They had come on board and offered to give a Chinese boat-load for some of the rice in the hold. When told it could not be done, they remarked that there were plenty of ships in the harbour where it was done. They left, promising to come back on the morrow. In the interim the chief mate was communicated with, who immediately told the captain. By his order, when the prisoners returned the barque was struck, and when the mate was sent for, and arrived on the scene. He got down into the sampan, and then the captain appeared. The mate then had the sampan pushed off to the police-boat, and gave the prisoners in charge.

The first defendant had been in gaol before, having failed to find a surety for security for six months good conduct. He had been liberated conditionally before the expiration of his sentence. He was now ordered to finish his term at gaol, and sentenced besides to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. This will keep him occupied for 11 months and 8 days. The other two were sentenced to six months' with hard labour, and to find security in $50 each at the end of that time for 6 months.

The captain and crew of the *Conrad*, were much applauded by His Worship, who promised to use his influence to induce the Government to reward the incipient detectives.

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SUSPECTED THEFT.

There were a charge of stealing a brooch, valued eight dollars, the property of Mr. Edeyi, but as he had only a suspicion that it was taken, he was discharged, and the prisoners, three in number, were discharged.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The coolie coroners charged with the manslaughter of Chan-ping-sing, were brought up on remand, and being cautioned in the usual way, reserved their defence. They were then committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, or any earlier special session which may be held for the purpose.

### THE RECENT MURDER AND PERJURY CASES.

The following correspondence is given without comment, but it is under land that there is at least one person able to testify directly to the confession having been made:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

*Reg. v. Shek-a-tok and three others.*

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will do me the favor to publish the inclosed two letters. They have reference to a statement which appeared in the *Daily Press* of the 18th inst., that the four Chinese convicted of the murder of the constable at Sowkeewan, and since pardoned by His Excellency the Governor, made a confession in Court, when sentence was passed upon them. You will perceive from the letter of Mr. Rozario, the interpreter of the Supreme Court, that no such confession was made.

It was stated in the same paper that these men retracted the confession, "when they were placed in the cell outside the goal," and that "there were good grounds for believing that the four men confessed after their conviction to being of the pirated party."

It is important in the interests of justice that this question should not be left in doubt, and I cannot but believe that you have been misinformed. I have made diligent inquiry of the goal officials and others likely to know if such a thing really did occur, and I have satisfied myself of two things. *First*—That these men never made any confession whatever, either before or after their conviction, but, on the contrary, always declared their innocence. *Second*—That the report of the alleged confession emanated from the police officer who had charge of the prosecution, and whose conduct in reference to that particular case, was so strongly animadverted upon by the Chief Justice during the late trials.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY C. CALDWELL.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1870.

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1870.

*Regina v. Shek-a-tok and three others.*

SIR,—It having been stated in the *Daily Press* of the 18th instant, that when the above-named prisoners were being sentenced for the murder of constable Mahony at Sowkeewan, they made a confession of their guilt, I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me if any such confession was made by these prisoners, or any of them, and if so, will you also have the goodness to state the nature and particulars thereof.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY C. CALDWELL.

Solicitor for the Chinese Committee appointed to obtain the release of the above prisoners.

R. ROZARIO, ESQ.,

Interpreter, Supreme Court.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1870.

*Reg. v. Shek-a-tok and three others.*

SIR,—Having obtained leave from his Lordship the Chief Justice, I with pleasure answer your letter of the 22nd instant, referring to the above-mentioned prisoners. When the sentence of death was interpreted to them, they looked at me for a moment as a loss, then they repeatedly exclaimed, "Tuin-wong ah! and Yuin-koong-ah!" which meant falsely accused and innocent. No confession or any word which might mean confession was ever made by any one of the aforesaid prisoners in court. It is my duty, and I have always done it with care, to convey to the court every word that any prisoner does state on or after passing of sentence, and I am sure in the aforesaid case I was asked either by the Crown Solicitor or by the prisoner's counsel, or both, what they were saying on going out of the dock? I said they are exclaiming that they were innocent.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. A. ROZARIO.

Interpreter of Supreme Court.

HENRY C. CALDWELL, ESQ., Solicitor.

### SHANGHAI.

The steamer *United States*, which arrived yesterday from Shanghai, brings dates to the 21st January, but there is little news of interest. A fire which, however, was soon put out, occurred on the French Concession, in a row of buildings opposite Mr. Baron, the baker's, and there are some suspicions that it was caused by a band of incendiaries. The fire concern at the Club Concordia was announced for the 22nd inst., and the Amateur Dramatic Company in the "School for Scandal" on the 21st. The following incident is given in the *N. C. Daily News*:—

A correspondent mentions an amusing "comedy of errors," resulting in a fitting punishment of what the Chinese call "cost-cheap," which happened in the Maloo. Two beggars who had just stolen a couple of chickens from a market within, met a countryman coming in with a basket of fowls, and offered to sell him the chickens at about half their value. The countryman jumps at the chance, but, while he is counting out the cash to one beggar, the other flicks two more fowls from his basket, bolted, and makes off, followed by his comrade with the *cash*. The countryman has thus paid 200 *cash* for the purchase of twenty, two fowls against two chickens; but while he is lamenting his fate, the owner of the chickens comes up, recognizes them, accuses him of having stolen them, makes the row which enraged women only know how to make, and frightens him into giving them up also. He is thus left minus his cash, and minus two fowls stolen—a fitting retribution for buying what he knew had been stolen.

### NANKING.

*(N. C. Daily News.)*

Our readers will remember a report we mentioned, about three years ago, that Li-hung-chang, the Governor General of Nanking was bent on fighting the Americans, for some reason or other, apprehended they would do to Nanking. It was also said that, when he visited Nanking after the Tangchow affair, he spoke very violently, and declared he would have fought the foreigners in Tsenur-kwo-fun's place. And now, for the third time, a similar rumour is current. It is said that hundreds of men have left the French by force, unemployed at the new Arsenal gunboats for the purpose. Ma, however, had better secure. If Li is so anxious to try his strength against foreigners, he will shortly have an opportunity at his own capital, when M. de Rochechouart proceeds on his expedition.

P. P. C. CARDS.

*(N. C. Daily News.)*

Most residents in Shanghai have, at some time in their lives, to write the three letters P. P. C. on a number of cards. It is a form to which we attach various degrees of importance, and which we attempt with mingled feelings. The man who has, in familiar language, "made his pile" and who goes home with the satisfactory consciousness of having accomplished the objects he had in view when he set foot on the deck of the Southampton steamer, ten years ago, writes the three letters with a bold hand, and adds a jubilant flourish to the final one, to express a grateful sense of blessings received and improved. As he scrawls the letters on the paste-board, he conjures up delightful visions of a happy future in England or the States, and of frequent visits to that distracting Elysium of delight, Paris. It would be curious, and perhaps a little humiliating, to attempt an analysis of a man's feelings at what novelists call this "supreme moment." We should find occupied for 11 months and 8 days. The other two were sentenced to six months' with hard labour, and to find security in $50 each at the end of that time for 6 months.

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### THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

*(N. C. Daily News.)*

We have already given one or two reasons why we do not share the apprehension, with which a large party in America views the immigration of Chinese. We do not anticipate the baneful results to the moral and social well-being of the white population, which are sometimes predicted; we do not share our correspondent's fear of the Mongol race becoming dominant in California, even should their numbers grow beyond those of their Aryan fellows; we look on this new Mongol irruption as a simple operation of the canons of supply and demand; and believe that any social problem which may arise, will be quickly settled by the good sense of the American people, aided by the natural amentability of the Chinaman to order. Labour is wanted in many parts of America; and much more valuable, persevering and reliable labour than that of the free negro, offers itself. It will certainly be accepted, and the future of these labourers adds one more to the remarkable problems which it seems the destiny of America to solve. It has been usually considered, hitherto, that the immigrants did not regard their new country as a home, but inclined to gather dollars and return to enjoy them on their Celestial soil. But it is likely that, as their numbers increase, this tendency will diminish; indeed, our San Francisco correspondent for the purpose. Ma, however, had better secure. If Li is so anxious to try his strength against foreigners, he will shortly have an opportunity at his own capital, when M. de Rochechouart proceeds on his expedition.

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### THE FENIAN "M.P."

*(Telegraph, Dec. 4th.)*

It is stated that Sir O'Donovan Rossa has been advertised in the *London Gazette* as the member for Tipperary, a motion will be made on the assembling of the House of Commons, that the convict shall take his seat. The fact that the convict shall take his seat. The fact is urged that until parliament repealed the law disqualifying Jews, the election of Baron Rothschild by the City of London was never gazetted. The appearance of Rossa's name in the *Gazette* is held by some lawyers to give him a *prima facie* title to a seat in the House of Commons, and it is said that the house would possess the power to call him to its bar and, to his seat. The *Law Times* states that the government is prepared to call the legislature together with the view of immediate action on Irish questions—that is to say, for the purpose of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. It is rumoured that two regiments of cavalry and a brigade of infantry from Aldershot are under orders for Ireland.

### SHOCKING BOILER EXPLOSION.

*(Daily News.)*

A distressing accident happened about four miles from Wolverhampton, by which three men are already dead, four more are expected to die, and several others are injured. At Bradley, Messrs. Brown and Co. are the proprietors of the Britannia Iron Works, where they have thirteen puddling and other furnaces; and sheet and bar mills. When the works were fully on, and all the hands were engaged at their furnaces, a boiler blew up without any suspicion having existed that anything was wrong. The boiler itself was blown into nearly a dozen pieces; the roofs of the furnaces, and the surrounding brick-work and timbers, and the sheets were shattered and driven in in all directions; and the remainder of the workshop evidence of the extreme force of the explosion. When the ruins could be entered on this date. The boiler-man, an unmarried man, was found dead, with his skull shattered and his whole body dreadfully burnt by the hot masonry which was over him. Not far from this man, was another, very small man's mutilated and quite dead. Not far from these again were six sickeuen, some partly buried, and others wholly so, all burnt and scalded, and some suffering from fractured limbs and contusions about the head and other parts of the body. The sight was such a one as that even a black country surgeon of some 40 years' experience, who happened to be near the place at the time, has declared that he never before witnessed, and would never again look upon, for very much money. Vehicles with straw and blankets, were got with as little delay as possible, and those six sufferers together with a seventh, who, though very badly hurt, yet in his desperation had run to one of the cottages in the row mentioned, were all taken to the South Staffordshire Hospital, in Wolverhampton, where they had all arrived before twelve o'clock. By two o'clock one of the seven had ceased to live, and near to him there are lying four out of the surviving six, who were in a very doubtful state.

### IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

A case of considerable importance to the shipping interest was heard before the Tower magistrates on the 25th Nov. Mr. Griffith Jones, master of the British ship *Glendower*, appeared in answer to the summons of Thomas Pell, a colonial seaman, who claimed the wages due to him as third mate of the vessel on the homeward voyage from Calloo to Rostrongent, in the port of Truro. The plaintiff shipped at Liverpool at the rate of £3 15s. per month, and at Aden the defendant, Captain Jones, appointed him third mate, at the advanced wages of £5 per month. On quitting at the Cape, however, he refused to give the plaintiff the place, but wanted originally contracted for, which left a deficiency of £16 10s. on the second hiring. Plaintiff refused to accept the sum tendered, and sought to recover the larger amount. The captain's account of the transaction was that he lost his first mate at Aden, upon which he found himself with a miscellaneous crew, several of whom were coloured men, in whom he had no confidence. He thought he constituted these men by admitting the plaintiff, who appeared to be their leader, to the post of third mate; but, having done this under the compulsion of fear, he did not consider himself bound to perform his promise when the circumstances under which it was made no longer existed. It appeared that when the promise of advance was made to the plaintiff, the captain made the following entry in the ship's articles:—"Nov. 3, 1868.—Thomas Pell advanced this day to third mate, wages, £5 per month." Mr. Jones, solicitor, on behalf appeared for the defendant, now submitted that this entry was null and void, inasmuch as it had not been properly attested, as required by the 183rd section of the Merchant Shipping Act. This section provides that all alterations of a ship's articles made out of Her Majesty's dominions shall be attested by a British Consular officer, or, if no such officer, by two respectable British merchants. As the present case no such attestation had been made, the magistrates had no other course open than to dismiss the summons. The Bench suggested that under the circumstances they had better refer the matter to the Board of Trade. However, neither the plaintiff nor defendant would agree to this course, and the matter was ultimately left to the magistrates as arbitrators, apart from their judicial capacity. The magistrates accordingly made their award, giving the plaintiff two-thirds of the extra amount claimed for wages as mate.—*Times, Nov. 27.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is remarked as a singular circumstance in the South African diamond diggings, that all the diamonds have been found by natives, and not by Europeans. The natives go on all fours, scanning the surface and scraping with their nails; while the European goes to maintain the dignity of an erect attitude.

An elderly man of doleful appearance was charged at Bow street, with being drunk and incapable. The jailer asked: What is your name? The prisoner (half crying,)—Mr. John Jones! (Laughter.) I never hanned any one in my life. I could not help getting drunk, as I am a Scotchman. Mr. Flowers (to Redskull)—Has he explained all about it to you? The jailer—Yes, your Worship. He says he could not help it as he is a Scotchman. (Much laughter.) Mr. Flowers fined him 5s., or seven days.

Attempted Wife Murder by a Soldier.—At the Portsmouth police court, on December 3rd, before the mining magistrates, a private soldier belonging to the 66th Regiment was placed in the dock, on a charge of attempting to murder Ann Kelley, his wife. The parties were married in July last, and they shortly afterwards separated, in consequence of a quarrel arising, as was alleged, from the husband's jealousy, on account of his wife's innocence. The prosecutrix went to Newport to live with his sister, but she recently returned to Portsmouth, and went into service. She was sought after by the prisoner, who once told her that she "should not have her Christmas dinner here." On Saturday evening he again entered the house, and producing a bayonet which was previously concealed, he rushed towards his intended victim, the point of the weapon striking her breast, and slightly penetrating her dress. She caught the blade of the bayonet in her hand, and, assistance being at once rendered, the would-be murderer was secured and handed over to the military authorities. The prisoner afterwards made an ineffectual attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The man, who said that he was under the influence of drink at the time, was formally committed to take his trial at the assizes.—*Times, December 4.*

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, W

## CHINESE IN AMERICA.

*(N. C. Daily News)*

...ly given one or two reasons ... share the apprehension, with ... party in America views the ... Chinese. We do not anticipate ... ults to the moral and social well-... white population, which are ... dicted; we do not share our ... fear of the Mongol race becoming ... in California, even should their ... beyond those of their Aryan ... k on this new Mongol irruption ... peration of the causes of supply ... d believe that any social problem ... so, will be quickly settled by the ... the American people, aided by ... mentality of the Christian to ... ir is wanted in many parts of ... much more valuable, persevering ... bour than that of the free negro. ... It will certainly be accepted, and ... these labourers side one more to ... he problems which it seems the ... erica to solve. It has been usually ... thetic that the immigrants did ... heir new country as a home, but ... r their fortunes and return to enjoy ... r Celestial soil. But it is likely ... numbers increase, this tendency ... indeed, our San Francisco corre-... forward, as one among his ... fears, the fact that not only are ... ming to, but "growing" in, ... d it may be safely assumed that ... of those who begot families will ... ently in the country where they ... e problem is, then, not only what ... ction migrants are to play, hereafter ... —Note, but what sort of citizens ... Spring—American or pure Mon ... new settlers? We have already ... think the question is mainly one ... We do not believe in any inside ... tity between the two races, which ... ll be powerless to effect; but think ... great differences between the ... s of thought, and mental capacity ... able chiefly to the prolonged effect ... ar system of education, tending, ... after generation, rather to cramp ... and the mental powers. And, as ... ed by a speaker during the recent ... ty debate, what one style of educa-... one, another style can undo. A ... assimilation will not be effected ... ration, but a gradual change ... ... dicted, with reference to religious ... but to general health of view. As ... of this is often noticeable in India, ... brought up in India amid associations, are very different men to ... no have been educated in England. ... er are Hindustanees, despite their ... fairer are little below Europeans, ... heir colour. And so we fancy it will ... America, if facilities for education are ... the young Mongolians. ... different from—is not inferior to the ... nor is the half-caste Chinese, educated ... ce, likely to prove inferior to the half-... tian educated in England—if, only, he ... a chance. Second and repeated, he ... from the bad qualities of both races ... s of the good of either; fairly treated ... gnised, he will appreciate closely to the ... zon standard. And what is true of ... case, is true, comparatively, of the ... mgol. A remarkable opportunity is ... ord of testing the different theories ... ist, in regard to the singular disappo... that characterises the latter in his native ... state. At present, it is true, the ... and does not seem able to grasp our ideas; ... ersation is to him the music of all ... our social habits tend to coerce all ... conceived ideas of right and reason; and ... inspiring of social intercourse, the inter-... of ideas, seems absent between the two ... It remains to be seen how far intel-... and education will obliterate these dis-... s, when brought to bear on the young. ... ld that they will do so, rapidly. Our ... ondent seems to fear an accident race ... hegded and depraved coolies. We say ... ascendency can never occur so long as ... inese remain pig headed and depraved ... at, if they do remain so, it will be more ... table to false treatment than to innate ... ity for progressive thought and en-... nd comprehension.

## RUSSIAN ADVANCES ON JAPAN.

*(Japan Times.)*

...at is currently called the colonization of ... mainly by members of the dispersed ... ed clan of Tokugawa, and the insidious ... ach of Russia towards that island, require ... k; but the first is as yet but an experiment ... gress, and the latter is a part of a general ... ovite attack on Asia, which European ... icians and publicists are watching and dis-... ing, and which needs mention from us ... to show that we have not overlooked it. ... ition has been seized on the southern ... of Saghalien, from which only the twenty ... thirty miles breadth of the strait of La ... use divides Yezo. The garrison consisted ... 200 men, but the barracks, stores and ... tions of war established there would ... e for a six months' occupation by a large ... e. It has been truly said that the next ... struggle will take place in the Pacific, and ... sian aggression here must be seriously ... ded and provided against. But, as we have ... , this is a question for Europe, not for Japan; ... the time comes, the former must protect ... latter, for clearly Japan cannot protect ... self. The notion that this government, in ... ing colonists to Yezo, has any thought of ... ting a barrier there to Russian ambition, ... erroneous; the "colonization" should be ... ed "deportation," for the move is one of ... estic policy, and only one of a series made ... other squares of the board, to distribute a ... erful element of mischief in such a manner ... to neutralize it altogether. The proposition ... demand satisfaction from Corea for default ... customary complimentary embassy is of a ... ... ...

## Extracts.

**The Employment of Children and Women in Agriculture.**

*(Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 23.)*

The second report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the employment of children, women, and young persons in agriculture, to which previous reference has been made, is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of a subject which is, from various reasons, imperfectly understood. Agriculturists, and those who live among them and understand their habits and customs best, are on the whole a silent class; but if at any time they are brought to see that they are labouring under any serious grievance their resentment is more sullen and enduring than that of townspeople, and when they are subjected to a government moral compulsion which is made thoroughly distasteful, and is opposed to their opinions, traditions, or common sense, they meet it with a dead unyielding resistance, with which it is almost hopeless to contend. It is what the earthworks is to the rifled shot, and in the end the obstinate law is not so much defied as quietly ignored. In the commissioners' hands the subject has naturally divided itself into three divisions. There are the children, the effect of early labour on them their education, and the manner in which it may be best promoted, with due reference to the interests of their work, since it is not advisable to throw the machinery of agriculture suddenly out of gear. There is the labour of females, whether girls or women, in field-work, to be considered from a social and economical point of view. Then there is likewise a question which bears very strongly on the issue, and that is cottage accommodation for labourers and their families, how far it is deficient, and in what improvements can be made so as to be accepted by all parties concerned. These various matters must be looked at on all sides, since in different lights they assume quite different aspects. The intellectual view is fairly given by some of the commissioners and the inspectors of education; the moral side is expounded by the clergy, the magistrates, and the squires; the employer of labour or farmer has his separate opinions and interests to advocate; and lastly comes the labourer and his wife, who, whether because they have few ideas to offer, or that they experience a difficulty in unfolding them, seem less adequately represented than any other classes in the report.

There is no doubt that unless we are prepared to allow ourselves to drag in the rear of civilization, and a large portion of our agricultural poor to exist in hopeless penury and ignorance, we must have their children now crowding up properly and suitably educated; but whatever system may be adopted, if it is to be successful, it must be exceedingly elastic, and interfere as little as may be with the noted habits and prejudices of the people. Indirect pressure and persuasive means will probably work better than those which are compulsory, inquisitorial, severe. To give an example of a sweeping change effected in an indirect manner, the closing of the London Post Office on a Saturday evening did more to relieve clerks of drudgery at late hours than any law that could have been devised, though that not at all the avowed object of the regulation. On the other hand, by an Act 3 George IV., no boy under thirteen is allowed to drive a cart on a turnpike road; but this provision is never enforced, no doubt because it is found that a steady, active boy, though he may be only twelve years old, is quite competent to manage a light cart and horse, and, of course, forget the little they ever knew. Can this be say by forbidding work entirely up to the age of ten, even twelve, and enforcing school attendance meanwhile? The evidence here is conflicting and interested. Those farmers whose work does not need the labour of young children are for prohibiting it up to ten or twelve; those farmers who do require it, as in Lincolnshire, Durham, and Cambridgeshire, are of the opposite way of thinking. Where the labourers earn good wages it appears that they do of their own accord send their children to school instead of to the fields, but those who have low wages and many children are anxious for every sixpence which the young ones can earn. Very large families are circumstances only too common in the southern counties, owing to the ignorance and improvidence of the labourers, in which they are indirectly encouraged by the shortsighted selfishness of the farmers. The latter think and say that many hands keep down wages, and that education has a tendency to draught off the more intelligent men and boys to large towns, and that they are thus deprived of their best labourers; the more narrow-minded, therefore, of the farmers are more or less opposed to school attendance. Their reasoning is perfectly sound, but the objections are precisely such as render the diffusion of good education more closely and imperatively necessary.

A NAUGHTY MIDDY.—When the Marquis of Westminster was some years ago in his yacht off Gibraltar, a young middy belonging to her Majesty's navy wrote to him to borrow a hundred pounds, saying that though personally unknown to him, he hoped he would pardon the liberty he was taking. He then proceeded to say that he had involved himself in a debt of honour to an officer of the garrison, which, if unpaid before his ship sailed, would entail inevitable disgrace upon him; he owed it was a gambling transaction, but that the money, £100, had been fairly won. The answer was a cheque for the amount, with a few lines full of sage counsel, and ended by saying that having, upon inquiry, ascertained that the youth had previously held a high character, and had fallen into temptation, from which no one was quite free, the marquis begged him to look upon the £100 as a gift, not a loan.—*Court Journal.*

## Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c

### TO LET.

A FIRST-FLOOR in Bank Buildings, containing four excellent rooms, very suitable for Offices or Chambers.
For particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 150 Hongkong, 24th January, 1870.

### TO LET.

*With immediate possession.*

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated in the *Wellington Street*, No. 67.
Apply within, to
A. CHOON.
1m 49 Hongkong, 8th January, 1870

### TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 3, *Peddar's Hill*, containing four large rooms, with complete accomodation for Servants besides. Water and Gas laid on.
Six Fireproof Granite GODOWNS, below *Peddar's Hill*.
For Particulars, apply to
A. PESTONJEE SETNA,
*Corner of Gage and Peel Streets.*
tf 29 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

### TO LET.

*(With possession on 1st January next).*

THOSE Two HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 18 and 22, *Stanley Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2346 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

### TO LET.

*(With possession on 1st January next).*

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. HOTZ & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

### TO LET.

*(With immediate possession).*

THE commodious Residence HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONSETT & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December 1869.

### TO LET.

*(With immediate possession).*

THAT desirable BUNGALOW, known as "Greenmount," situate on the *Bonham Road*, and till lately in the occupation of C. H. HORGAN, Esq.
For Particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2185 Hongkong, 19th November, 1869.

### TO LET.

IN West Terrace, *Caine Road*, Nos. 3 and 5, containing Four rooms each, also No. 7, containing Five rooms each, also No. 7, with Five rooms and Garden. Water laid on. Bath rooms, &c. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
*47, Wyndham Street.*
tf 2124 Hongkong, 10th November, 1869.

### TO LET.

*From the 1st December next.*

THE Eligible Residence situated above *Bonham Road*, recently in the occupation of M. BOSMAN, Esq.
For Particulars, apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 1928 Hongkong, 11th October, 1869.

### TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

### TO LET.

THE commodious Business Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co., situated at *Spring Gardens*, and consisting of a Large Three Storied Dwelling House containing 22 Rooms, with outhouses and Stables attached; two large dry and well-built Godowns, capable of holding 10,000 piculs of Goods, with Offices and Private rooms over the same. The whole having a frontage on the Praya of 210 feet, with the use of a private wharf, and a fine view of the harbor.
The houses have recently been painted and put in thorough repair.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHN GERRARD.
tf 1586 Hongkong, 19th August, 1869

### TO LET.

*With immediate possession.*

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WINKNOR & Co.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1987 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

### TO LET.

*With immediate possession.*

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Lyon Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

### TO LET.

*(With immediate possession).*

A BUNGALOW at *Pokfulam*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

### TO BE LET.

*With Possession on 1st Oct. next.*

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

### TO LET.

ONE FLOOR'S HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 591 Hongkong, 24th March, 1869.

### TO LET.

*With Possession on the 1st May Next.*

THOSE very desirable Business Premises, situated in the *Queen's Road*, and extending to the Praya, at present occupied by Messrs. ROWSE & Co.
This property can be divided into three portions—that in the Praya is detached, and contains extensive Godowns in the ground and middle floors, with private residence on the upper floor, and separate entrance thereto.
The portion abutting on the *Queen's Road*, from its very central position, is admirably adapted for a Shop or Store, having Godowns on the basement floor, and Dwelling Apartment on the upper floor.
The central portion consists of two Blocks of Buildings, each two storied, and suitable for Offices and Godowns.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 426 Hongkong, 1st March, 1869

### HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality and terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

### TO BE LET.

THE very desirable business premises lately occupied by Messrs. LYALL, STILL & Co.—a portion of which are now occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.—with large and commodious dwelling-house and extensive Godowns on the Praya.
For full Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 2361 Hongkong, 16th December, 1869.

### TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Perseposia," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.
Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
*47, Wyndham Street.*
1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

### TO LET.

*(With immediate possession.)*

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, in very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 84, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to
A. McLEOD,
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 329 Hongkong, 29th April, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

## Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 805 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of the yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
*Secretaries.*
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufactures and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also. Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding | 1 month | 1 month | 1 per cent. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding | 3 | ¼ | do. do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding | 6 | ½ | do. do. |
| Above 6 months the full annual rate. | | | |

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
*Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*
tf 954 Hongkong, 20th May, 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.
MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 2113 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. | ¼ | per cent. |
| Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents | ¼ | per cent. |
| Offices and Godowns and their contents. | ¼ | per cent. |

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days | ¼ | per cent. | |
| Not exceeding 1 month | 1 | per cent. | |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding | 3 | ¼ | do. do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding | 6 | ½ | do. do. |
| Above 6 months, the full annual rate. | | | |

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1745 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ | of the annual rate | |
| Not exceeding 1 month | 1 | do | do |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months | 2 | do | do |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months | 3 | do | do |
| Above six months the full annual rate. | | | |

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. | ¼ | per cent. | |
| Other dwelling Houses, situated strictly as such, and their contents. | ¼ | per cent | |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | ¼ | do. | do. |

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ | of the annual rate | |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ | do. | do. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months | ¾ | do. | do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months | 1 | do. | do. |
| Above six months the full annual rate. | | | |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents, Home Fire Assurance Company.*
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. | ¼ | per cent. per annum |
| Other dwelling Houses and strictly as such, and their contents. | ¼ | " " |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | ¼ | " " |

GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 596 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 27th March 1869.

DE OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 899 Hongkong, 20th February, 1868.

## Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
*No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.*
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Henry Benham Bax, Esq.
Edward Busk, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Delpratt, Esq.
Benamy Dobree, Esq.
John Irvine Fairlie, Esq.
G. A. Monck Gibbs, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Henry George Gordon, Esq.
J. C. Guthrie, Esq.
John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Louis Hash, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Orrell, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
William Rennie, Esq.
P. Rickards, Esq., M.P.
W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China, as under:—
*Bombay*—Messrs. EWART, LATHAN & Co.
*Madras*—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
*Calcutta*—Messrs. MACKINTOSH, SEWART & Co.
*Hongkong*—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
*Shanghai*—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
*Foochow*—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
*Menrilitze*—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against the Hazards of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
*Melbourne, Victoria*—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
*Launceston, Tasmania*—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
*Hobart Town*—
Mr. JAMESON BROS.
*Adelaide, S. Australia*—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
*Sydney, New S. Wales*—
Messrs. PARKES, GRIFFITHS & Co.
*Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand*—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 116 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding | 1 month | 1 month | 1 per cent. |
| Above one month, and not exceeding | 3 | ¼ | do. do. |
| Above three months, and not exceeding | 6 | ½ | do. do. |
| Above six months, the full annual rate. | | | |

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding | 1 month | 1 month | 1 per cent. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding | 3 | ¼ | do. do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding | 6 | ½ | do. do. |
| Above 6 months the full annual rate. | | | |

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 638 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1938 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1869.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1868

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding | 1 month | ¼ of the annual rate | |
| Above 1 month, but not exceeding | 3 | ½ | do. do. |
| Above 3 months, but not exceeding | 6 | ¾ | do. do. |
| Above 6 months the full annual rate. | | | |

A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 876 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ | of the annual rates | |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ | do. | do. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months | ¾ | do. | do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months | 1 | do. | do. |
| Above six months the full annual rate. | | | |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents, Home Fire Assurance Company.*
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. | ¼ | per cent. per annum |
| Other dwelling Houses and strictly as such, and their contents. | ¼ | " " |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | ¼ | " " |

GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 596 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2096 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

## Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding | 1 month | 1 of the annual rate | |
| Above 1 month, but not exceeding | 3 | ¼ | do. do. |
| Above 3 months, but not exceeding | 6 | ½ | do. do. |
| Above 6 months the full annual rate. | | | |

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
*North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRADE SHIP INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by First Class Steamers.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
*Paid up Capital*—$800,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET EDITION.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts
*The Daily Press Office.*

AH YON
SHIPS' COMPRADOR and STEVEDORE,
Has all kinds of
SHIPS' STORES
on hand, and all kinds of COALS, always ready.
No. 57, PRAYA WEST.
*(Next to Scott Lane).*
6m 2109 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

TUCK-LEE
SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER.
No. 83, PRAYA, HONGKONG.
Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Hongkong Beef.* [1y 2108

裕同成記
THE undersigned has always on hand a great quantity of COKE for Sale, at a very reasonable price.
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